

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17. 1739.

No. 1347.

I
T is at this Day a Maxim among the *Citizens*, and was of old a Law amongst the *Egyptians*. That Children should follow the Trade of their Parents, from whence, we are told, that great Commodities arise. In Free Countries no such Regulation can take Place; but, in its

place, there were formerly Laws which prohibited the promiscuous Exercise of any Employment Men took Fancies to, and obliged such as desired to live by Trade or Mystery to be versed in it; and upon the keeping up close to these Laws, if I mistake not, most Corporations value themselves. I do not pretend to assert, that it is impossible for a Man to understand thoroughly a Profession to which he was not educated; but, I must confess, to me it appears at least Two to one that such a one is not as well skill'd in it, as he who had a regular Education. It is the same Thing in the learned Professions. A Man may read Law at *Bury* or *Ullington*, but he will never be a Barrister, unless he reads it precisely in One of the Inns of Court. In like manner, a Man may study Physick with all necessary Application in his own Lodgings, and yet the World will have a better Opinion of him, if he obtains his Degrees in the ordinary Course of the University. We are wont to judge of all Things, or at least of all such Things as occur in common Life, by certain stated Methods; from which if we depart, we believe, and not without Reason, that we judge with less Certainty: Oh which Account I always concurr'd with the honest Citizen, who tells you, that he does not deal with such a Man, because he was not bred to the Business.

What I have been hitherto saying is so plain, that I think no Jesuit can wrest, no Malecontent give a wrong Turn to my Meaning; and yet to it is, that Politicks, which of all Sciences requires most Study, is held to need the least; and a Man whom no Tradesman would trust, or with whom in his own Way of Business, few care to have any Concerns, is heard with Attention when he talks of Errors in Government, and is well received as a Politician, tho' contemptible in every other Light. Such a Person, after he has run up and down for Years together in Publick Offices, in quest of Places he never deserved, and in consequence of an Interest he never had, takes Occasion from thence to be discontented with the Government; and from a Collection of Tales which he has heard from his Brethren in the like Condition, undertakes to prove, that Men of Merit are left to starve, and that none but Blockheads and Scoundrels get into Offices. Or such a Person having some Customers or Acquaintance attached to a Party, falls in with them for the Sake of Business, the Want of which gives him Leisure to peruse Pamphlets, and to the strength of a good Memory he sets up for an Orator; arraigns the Judges for their Ignorance in Law; Prelates for their Want of Confidence; and the Minister for Want of Capacity; or at least for not consulting himself, or others who are bias'd with it. In all which, if the Smarterer does but proceed boldly, and with an easy Flow of Words, he quickly grows into Credit, and directs the Votes of those in Publick Affairs, who would not take his Advice in any one Circumstance of Private Life.

Let it not be from hence furnished, that I grudge my one either the Pleasure of reading, or the Honour of becoming thereby profoundly skill'd in Politicks. No; This is equally contrary to my Temper and Design. For, I conceive, if Politicks were less talk'd of and more study'd, Men would be less liable to mistake about them, and by no Means so easily drawn in as they now are to concur with such as suffer their Tongues to run before their Wits. We are apt in all Things to conclude a Man acquainted with a Subject on which he talks fluently, if we are no great Judges of it ourselves; and it is this which makes the modest and unletter'd Part of the World the Dups not only of the Wicked and Designing, but of the Impudent and Over-bearing. An ill-read but well-meaning Man, who has a hearty Concern for his Country's Welfare, tho' he is not qualify'd with Abilities necessary to discern how it may be best Promoted, thinks himself happy, when he meets either

with a Person or a Paper, by whom he fancies he may be set right. He receives readily whatever is advanced, and not perceiving either Fallacies in Argument, or Errors in Facts, he Swallows down all that is related, and becomes immediately the Friend of a Party, the Principles of which, perhaps, in the Course of his Life-time he never understands. The Virtues of his Private Life give a Gloss to his Publick Character; he acts consistently, steadily, and zealously, and is thence concluded a worthy Man, tho' in Fact he is a weak one; because he acts like a Puppet, by Springs which others move, and, like his Pasteboard Brethren, utters not his own Voice but the Voice of his Managers.

There is nothing in what I have laid down which every Man who is a proper Judge of the Subject, and hath a tolerable Acquaintance with the World, can deny to be perfectly agreeable to Probability and Experience. From hence I infer, that in all Places, and under all Governments, a few wicked, and no very considerable Number of factious Men, may excite such Disturbances, as the mildest and wittiest Governors may not be able to quell. For when the Ball of Sedition is once thrown abroad, and a sufficient Number got together to kick it about, People are naturally drawn to join them. For that Curiosity which is inherent in our Nature, leads almost every Man to ask what's the Matter, when he hears a Bustle, or sees a Crowd. This Question inducing an Answer, which is either taken for granted, or the Explanation of it sought from such as in Interest or Ability are unqualified Judges, betrays the Inquirer into a wrong Train of Conduct, which it may be he pursues thro' his Life, or is taught Wisdom at too great an Expence: For, as the old Proverb observes, *Gold itself may be bought too dear.*

That this is far from being pure Conjecture, or a Figure painted from an Idea formed by a warm Imagination, may be proved, by reflecting a little on the Transactions in *Paris*, not much above a Century ago, when the Populace ran mad in the Service of the League. All the World now knows, and indeed all the World, except those infatuated People, knew then, that Religion and the Publick Good were mere Pretences, set on foot by the *Garde des Sceaux*, in order to furnish them with the Means of subverting the Constitution of their Country, and of ruining the State, that they might afterwards erect a new Structure for their own Convenience. If the Chiefs of this Faction had spoke out plausibly their Purposes; if they had said, We intend to dethrone the King, to lay aside the Laws, to assume to ourselves Supreme Power, and to destroy all who are either Enemies to us, or to whom we bear Enmity; Would they have found Followers? No! Surely the People would rather have taken up Stones, wherewith to destroy these Enemies of Peace and of Mankind, than have concurred with them in their wild and wicked Design. But as it is the Policy of all Heads of Factions so it was of theirs, to make use of the most specious Colourings, to hide the blackest and basest Purposes. With this View, those who had nothing in their Breasts but Self-interest, sold their Estates, and distributed the Produce amongst the People. Those who were the most ambitious in their Hearts, became the most humble, nay, the most abject in their Behaviour; cringing to the Mob, and in all Publick Assemblies bowing, to use Mr. Dryden's Epithet, Popularly low. Those who in their Lives were Libertines, and Atheists in their Opinions, set up for Saints and Zealots. In short, What they were not, that they seem'd; and what they were, that they dissembled.

By Men of this Stamp the League was first form'd, and the first Attempts that were made to engage the People in Concurrence with these Chiefs to shake off their Duty and Allegiance, not only to their Prince but to the Laws, to destroy a Constitution which had subsisted for so many Ages, and instead of an excellent Form of Government which they then had, to cast and clamour, nay to fight and cut Throats, that they might have no Form at all, that like wild Beasts they might range and rob at Will, the Stronger oppressing the Weaker, and under a Notion of extirpating Tyranny, which was their very Phrase, effectually establish'd it by introducing Tyranny of the very worst Sort, the very first Attempt, I say, to carry this execrable

Scheme into Execution were made in *Picardy*, and in other Provinces at a distance from the Capital. For the Heads of this Conspiracy were wise enough to know Men are not so easily cheated and imposed upon in *great Cities* as in *Country Places*, tho' more liable to catch Error by Contagion when it is once brought in artfully and disseminated amongst them. Upon this Plan we find, that after the League had set the People in most Parts of *France* a madding, the Inhabitants of *Paris* still retain'd their Senses. Indeed one would wonder that they could be ever deprived of them, considering the Advantages that City enjoy'd. For first, it was the Place of the King's Residence. Secondly, it was the Seat of the first Parliament in *France*. And thirdly, it had a University the most flourishing and famous of any in the Kingdom. Besides, its Citizens were and still are remarkable for a more than ordinary Share of good Sense and of good Manners, owing without doubt to their conversing so much with the most learned, the most able, and the most noble Persons of the *French Nation*. We may justly wonder, that with these Assurances they did not get the better of the Infection when it was diffused amongst them; or rather, how they came to be infected at all, considering the Ease with which the Artifices of the Conspirators might have been seen thro', and the extraordinary Mischief their Scheme threatened to *Paris*, above all other Cities in the Realm. For was it not easy to see, that if the Monarchy was dissolved, the great Privileges and high Immunities which *Paris* possessed must either crumble for want of their natural Support, or be divided and dispers'd amongst the other great Cities of the Kingdom, in order to secure them in the Conspirators Interests? But let us now see how these Difficulties were overcome.

One would naturally have imagin'd, that the Chiefs of the League would have begun intriguing with some of the principal Persons in the City, or at least with some of the most knowing tho' the least honest of the Burghers. But there happen'd no such Thing. A very mean Citizen of *Paris*, whose Name was *La Roche Blond*, a Man rather weak than wicked or designing, being intoxicated with the vehement Declarations of some Leaguers, and their high Pretences for Liberty and the Publick Good, took it into his Head that now was the Time for all the good People of *Paris* to unite themselves in order to oppose the King, who he was made to believe had an Intention to overthrow and destroy the Catholick Religion, to which in truth he was too great a Bigot. This Man communicated his pious Scheme to a *petty Lawyer*, a *debanch'd Priest*, and some other Persons of a great Consequence, who, after they had talk'd one another into a high Opinion not only of the Merit of their Design, but of their own Capacities for executing of it, immediately form'd themselves into a Council, where the first Resolution they took was, to draw in a few of every Ward in *Paris*, by which Means they hoped not only to swell their Faction, but also to obtain early and certain Intelligence of whatever made for or against them. This Council (because the Wards in *Paris* were Sixteen in Number) assumed the Title of *The Sixteen*, under which they will be for ever infamous in History, for bringing by their Contrivances not only the Inhabitants of *Paris* from a high and prosperous into the most miserable and distressed Condition; but for bringing the Kingdom to the very Verge of Ruin; and after profligating their Offices to several French Pretenders, attempting to call in a Foreign Power, and by placing the French Queen on the Head of a Girl, to render themselves a Province to her Father, that ambitious Philip who had it more than once in his Head to make our Country a Province too.

At present I shall carry these Observations no farther, all I have said having no other Tendency than to prove, that the basest and blackest Designs may be impo'd, not only on a Multitude, but on the Majority of a great Nation, for just, plout, and Patriotic-like Schemes: That these may be carried into Execution by weak Men, honest and upright in their private Characters, and only culpable from their Zeal without Knowledge: That great Cities, though they catch the Error of Infection last, yet are most sensibly affected by the Contagion; and, That political Madness is then the most dangerous when it ranges among



the meanest of the People. These Remarks, I think, naturally rise out of the Subject I have been treating; and as I apprehend that we have no particular Assurance but that at some time or other something of the like Sort may happen among ourselves, I presume this Discourse may prove as edifying as some of Dr. D'Anvers's Saturdays Lectures against evil Ministers. For if the Intent of all the political Writings at present published be no other than to instruct our Contemporaries from Reason and Observation, in their Duties as Members of Society, I cannot see why we should be always tied to one Theme, or why proud Princes, mischievous Ministers, and foolish Favourites should be the sole Topics of our political Dissertations, when it is so easy, and would be so pleasant to turn over a new Leaf, and to examine the Faults into which the People may fall as well as Princes; in doing which, 'tis true, we may run the Hazard of offending the People; but who does not run that Hazard when he pretends to instruct? Besides, if the best Princes, the wisest Ministers, and the most disinterested Couriers are bound to hear quietly and to bear patiently whatever any Man has a mind to say against Princes, Ministers and Couriers in general, why should we stand in greater Awe of the People? If the *Salus Populi* be indeed, as I think it is, *sapientia Lex*, then we are bound to tell them the Truth, even if they should take us for their Enemies for so doing. In a just Sense of this I have continued Writing and Suffering Abuse for many Years, and do not now feel any Disposition to become a Flatterer, tho' it is lately grown so much in Fashion.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Oct. 5. On the 29th ult arriv'd the Phoenix, Trimble, from — for Barbados: And Yesterday the Neptune, Rowlandson, from Lancaster for Virginia and Barbados. On the 29th ult. sailed the Matthew, Lambert, for Portugal: And Yesterday the Happy Union, Day, for Leghorn; the Two Brothers, Ochier, for Rochfort: And this Day the Hope, Holts, for Christiansand.

Whitby, Oct. 8. Arrived the William, —, the Lark, Simpson, the Mary, Boyd, the Hudson, Nicholson, and the Nelson, Skelton, all from Virginia.

Portsmouth, Oct. 13. Since my last came in the Charming Peggy, Hooper, from Stockholm, and the Sea Nymph, Harwood, from Virginia, for London. Arrived at Spithead the Elinor Fire-ship, Sir Robert Henley, from the Eastward.

Last Wednesday came to Portsmouth from London Robert Byng, Esq; Governor of Barbados, and will soon proceed in his Majesty's Ship the Portland, Capt. Hawk, for his said Government. Wind at N. E. blowing fresh.

Deal, October 15. Wind E. N. E. blows hard. In the Downs, the Argyle, Greenwich and Cumberland Men of War, the Terrible and Alderney Bombs, with the Grove, Woodleigh and Pompey Tenders; the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, the America, Ore, and the Tuscany, Marti, for Leghorn; the Greenland, Ross, and the Enterprise, Wood, for Gibraltar; the Cape Bonetta, Wheacle, the Lovely Betty, Wane, and the Mary, Paxton, for Jamaica.

Arrived,
At Berdeaux, the Jane, Roe, from Cork,

LONDON.

They are now fitting out for Service all the Men of War in his Majesty's Ports.

Another Squadron of Ships of War are ordered to put into Commission.

The Report is current about the Town that War will be declared against Spain in a few Days.

Last Sunday John Scot, Esq; kill'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier-General St. Cate.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, who received great Hurt by being overturned in his Coach on Sunday Night last in Hyde Park, was Yesterday judg'd by his Physicians to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

His Grace's Coachman, who had his Leg broke, and cut off the same Night, is like to do well.

To-morrow both Houses of Parliament will meet at Westminster according to their Prorogation, when they will be farther prorogued by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to Thursday the 15th Day of November next, at which Time, pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Proclamation, they are to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were please'd to appoint Capt. Hildesley to be Captain of the Grafton in the Room of Capt. Davers, who is made Captain of the Buckingham in the Room of Capt. Piercy who has resign'd.

On Saturday last the Lady of the Earl of Ancram, eldest Son to the Marquis of Lothian, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, was safely deliver'd of a Daughter at his House in Pall Mall.

The large Demand for Shares of Tickets at Mr. Wilson's Office, at Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, has induced him to divide so low as the Sixteenth Part of a Ticket, at the same Price as before. His Method is, and always hath been, to endorse each Proprietor's Name on the Backside of every Ticket so share, expressing the Part they are entitled to, and immediately on each Ticket's being all share (for the better Security of the Proprietors) he deposits them with an eminent Banker, there to abide till the Lottery is drawn, and the Prizes delivered. The Tickets, as well as Shares, are always to be had at his Office at the Market Price; and those Adventurers who register the Number of their Tickets or Share with him will have immediate Accounts sent of their Success (if in Town) or to any Part of Great Britain, &c.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	11 13	11 42

Bank Stock 136. India 154. South Seas 93. Old Annuity 103 3 8ths. New dinto 106 3 8ths. Three per Cent. 98. Seven per Cent. Loan 109. Five per Cent. ditto 93 3 4ths. Royal Assurance 90 1-half. London Assurance 11 3 8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 1. 14 s. Premium. South Seas ditto 16 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 15 s. Premium. Salt Taffies 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 1. 8 s. Welsh ditto 14 s. Threes 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1 4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1 8th. Lottery Tickets 5 1 7 s. 6 d.

Next Week will be published,
The Fifth Edition, beautifully printed in Three Volumes
in Twelve, of

THE LADIES LIBRARY.

Written by a LADY.

Published by Sir RICHARD STEELE.

Printed for J. and R. Tonson in the Strand.

WHEREAS RALPH THOMAS went away from his Master, on Sunday the Seventh of this Instant, and is not since returned: If he will return, he shall be kindly received, and his Fault forgiven; or otherwise, whoever will secure him, and send Word to John Norris, Undertaker in Wapping, shall have Half a Guinea Reward. He had on, when he went away, an Olive-colour'd Coat and Waistcoat, with Metal Buttons, and took with him a Light-colour'd Coat, and a Green Waistcoat, and several other Things. He is a fresh-colour'd young Man, 20 Years of Age, about 5 Foot 7 Inches, and has a small Scar on his Cheek.

This Day is Published,
The Third Edition of

A SELECT MANUAL OF DIVINE MEDITATIONS and PRAYERS, Suited to the most Necessary and Solemn Occasions. And fitted for Morning and Evening Service for every Day in the Week. To which is added, A Short Office to be used Before, At, and After Receiving the HOLY SACRAMENT. The Whole design'd to purify the Heart, and to kindle up the Fervour of Devotion in the Minds of all Serious Christians. Being the Last Work of the Reverend and Learned Mr. JOSHUA SMITH, Late Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and Lecturer of St. Mary le Bow. Revised and Corrected by an Eminent Hand. Printed for C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price in Sheets 12. 6d.

Where may be had,
I. A Select Manual of Devotions for Sick Persons. Intended for the Use of Families. But especially of Parish Ministers. To which is added, An Office for Malefactors under Sentence of Death. By an eminent Hand. Pr. 12.

II. The Harmony of Reason and Christianity. In Two Essays, viz. 1. On Natural Reason, &c. 2. On Revealed Religion, &c. Being a Seizable Antidote against Infidelity. Price 2 s. stich'd.

III. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England, touching their Claims of Spiritual Powers, as derived from Christ. The ad Edition. Pr. 6d.

IV. The Apprentice's Vade Mecum, &c. Containing, 1. Observations on the Indentures entered into between Master and Servant. 2. Directions for a Young Man's Behaviour in his Apprenticeship. 3. Brief Cautions to a Young Man against the Scepticism and Infidelity of the present Age. Pr. 1s.

V. The Infidel Convict, or, A Brief Defence of the Christian Revelation, &c. Corroborated by unanswerable Arguments from Mr. Locke. With a Word of Advice in Relation to the Universities. Pr. 1s.

This Day is Publish'd,
A CATALOGUE of a very large Collection of BOOKS, both in Print and Manuscript,
CONSISTING

Of the Louvre, Delphin, Variorum, Elzevir, and other Editions of the Classics; the best Editions of the Fathers, Divinity, Dictionaries, and Lexicons in all Languages; Philosophy, Natural History, Physick, Mathematics, Painting and Architecture; Civil and Canon Law; a large Collection of the Common Law, and a great Number of Law Manuscripts; several of the Byzantine Historians; Voyages and Travels; the Histories of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other Kingdoms; but more particularly, those relating to Great Britain and Ireland, in English, French, and Latin: The History of the different Counties of England. Likewise, a great Number of the best Italian and Spanish Books; all above Ten Thousand Pedigrees of most of the ancient Families in England, very accurately Drawn, and curiously Illustrated, some of them being upon Vellum; and all from other Manuscripts of Heraldry, Antiquities, and other Subjects.

The Whole being a very Curious Collection, and in good Condition, will begin to be sold by AUCTION (without any Reserve) at the Bedford Coffee-house, under the Sign of Covent-Garden, on Monday the 2nd of October, 1770.

By WILLIAM SHROPSHIRE, Bookseller,
Beginning every Evening at Five o'Clock, and to continue
till all are sold.

CATALOGUES to be had of Mr. Osborne, in Cornhill; Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill; Mr. Lewis, in Covent-Garden; Mr. Jackson, in Pall-Mall; Mr. Shropshire, in Northgate-street; Mr. Steene, in Temple-Lane; Mr. Atkyns, in Lincoln's Inn; and at the Place of Sale.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.
WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, and Vapours in Women, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have the Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Humour in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Cramps and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passage, by Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and flatulence, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, attack Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, trouble Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reaching, faintness, Lassitude, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, During Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pain, fits of a vexing Pain, and Weakness in the Back, and other, and innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which afflict both vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, are much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Closely prepared from the most valuable Specifics in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, removing the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and of such good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirit, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the spot, at so many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly evinced.

Whoever takes them for 2 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the sign of the Bell, and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 12. 6. 6 p.m. with Directions.

The uncommon Success, near Forty Years past, of the much fam'd and only true Original.

ROYAL CHYMICAL WASH-BALLS.

FOR beautifying the Face, Neck and Hands, hath induced many Envious Persons, but not in every Part of London, but in many Places in the Country, to sell a Counterfeited White Ball (which may prove prejudicial as well as ineffectual) in Imitation of the true ones.

To prevent as much as possible any Mistakes in Private to our Customers, we give this special Notice, That the True Sort are now sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue Bell, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at the Blue Bell, a Milliner, at the Blue Bell near the Inner Temple-Gate in Fleet-street. Price 1 s. each Ball, over to the buyer, but no Allowance for less than 12 Balls at a Time, nor can they ever be sold any where else, except Notice be first given in their Advertisements of it.

Their true and real Virtues have been sufficiently tried in all the Years that they have been sold by Publication, and more so, as they are still more than ever used and admir'd by both Sexes of the best Quality, and many Thousands of Gentlemen and others, for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth, as not to be paralleled by any Wash or Walk-ball, &c. of any Kind or Form; for these Balls are indeed real Beneficents to the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetter, Ringworm, Morpheus, Sunburn, Scurf, Pimples, Pust, or Redness of the Small-Pox, and keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness; they soon aker red or rough Hand-scarf are admirable in the Head, not only gitting a most exquisite Sharpness to the Razer, but to comfort the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleasant Sensation, without the least Grain of Mercury, and may be carry'd in their Safety.